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Editor:
SHRI R. GANESAN

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Vol. I APRIL 1962 No. 7

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THE

Journal of the Chemists and Druggists' Association

MADRAS-3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION

Editor

SHRI R. GANESAN

Vol. I APRIL 1962 No. 7

An Appeal

The last issue of the Journal was slightly delayed and was an isolated bi-monthly publication. No doubt, the first few months of any new publication of the kind must necessarily have to face serious difficulties. Nevertheless, we are very sorry for the interruption in the continuity of the publication and hasten to assure our readers that hence-forward the Journal will appear about the middle of every month regularly and there will definitely be twelve issues in the year. Now, we leave it to our reader friends to judge how the Journal has been serving them all these months and to tell us how we can improve it.

The Journal has a two-fold objective to fulfil. Firstly, it aims to present to our dealer friends the various Government publications and notifications - regarding Drugs Act and Rules and other measures affecting the Drug Trade and other information if any in our possession and what we learn from time to time so that they may utilise all this information for the benefit and betterment of their business and trade. Secondly, the Journal strives continuously to highlight Association activities for the benefit of our dealer-friends throughout the country. Thus, the Journal is intended to function as a medium of communication between our friends and ourselves and also among the Government authorities.

Views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily the views of the Association.

—**EDITOR**

We do receive a certain amount of material from dealer-friends for publication but the flow of this material is neither regular nor in a quantity which we would like to see. With an increasing volume of news and material for publication reaching us from this source we can fill more and more columns with dealers' activities. We, therefore, renew the oft-repeated appeal to our dealer friends for news of their activities !

* * *

And again, elsewhere in this issue we publish some interesting particulars about the special General Meeting of the Association and about the efforts of the Association to evolve a fixed price policy. In this direction we are immensely pleased to find increasing enthusiasm and interest from dealers. We have also been very much encouraged by the growing number of dealers participating in such discussions arranged by the sub-committee members of the Association. The sub-committee members are holding meetings region-wise. They have already had meetings in Mylapore, and Mambalam areas. Meetings in other areas would follow. These occasions provide not only for a free exchange of views between dealers in the areas concerned but would also lead to an increasing understanding of one another's problems, and an unified approach to the marketing methods and principles. We are confident that with the active co-operation, support and participation of all dealers in the city, we will be able to evolve a sound scheme of fixed-price-policy. We appeal to each and everyone of the member-dealers and non-member dealers as well to make it a point to attend such meetings arranged by the Association Sub-Committee and thus help to eliminate unhealthy competition and price cutting and promote the common interests and economic well-being of all dealers in Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS LICENCE FEES

The Head of Account under which Drugs Licence fees should be remitted into the Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India has been changed with effect from 1st April 1962 from "XXVII Medical-K-Miscellaneous Receipts under the Drugs Act 1940" to "*XXIII Medical-K. Miscellaneous Receipts under the Drugs Act 1940*". *This may please be noted by all.*

News, Notes and Comments

I.T.C. Policy for 1962-63

The Import Policy for the year 1962-1963 has been announced. The most significant feature is the announcement of the policy for the full year instead of the usual practice of announcing half yearly policies. (April to September and October to March).

The Association had, in its memorandum submitted to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during his visit to Madras in August 1961, specially requested to change the policy period as annual instead of half yearly.

Even in the memorandum submitted on 14-2-1962 to the Import Advisory Council through the All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists, Bombay, the Association had once again stressed this point.

We are glad therefore that although several other suggestions made by this Association for liberalising certain very essential drug imports have not been acceded to, atleast the policy period has been changed to yearly, especially because it will facilitate foreign Exporters of Drugs to send the goods within time.

Even in regard to issue of Annual licences there is to be a condition that the first half of the licence should be utilised within the first half-year and the balance with such modifications and conditions as may be found necessary should be utilised in the second half. It is stated that a separate announcement will be made indicating the scope of the annual licencing system.

Another special feature of the present import policy is the encouragement it is proposed to give to exporting industries in the matter of imports of industrial raw materials required by them.

Reduction in Quota limits

However, Quotas in respect of Drugs and Medicines including such Drugs as Chloramphenical, tetracycline, glycero Phosphates, Vitamin C etc. have been still further reduced on the ground of improvement in indigenous production.

Streptomycin Production at Pimpri

It is good news that the 2·15 crore Streptomycin Plant erected mainly from its own resources by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited was switched on for production by the Prime Minister of India at Pimpri on 29th March 1962.

It is a well known fact that the State-owned Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has been making very rapid progress and is already supplying about 50 million mega units of Penicillin every year which represents nearly half of the country's total requirements of Penicillin.

One can confidently hope that the same progress will be witnessed in the production of Streptomycin also. This is considered to be the best drug in combating Tuberculosis.

Dr S. A. Waksman, the famous discoverer of Streptomycin and 1959 winner of the Nobel Prize who participated in the opening function of the Streptomycin Plant at Pimpri, pointed out how within the last twenty years the mortality rate under T B has been reduced from about 300 to 5 in one hundred thousand of the population in some countries and he was very optimistic that very soon the complete control of T.B. would be a certain possibility.

Surgical Instruments Factory at Madras

It will certainly be a welcome news to all in the South to know that the Government of India have signed a contract with the U.S.S.R. for starting a Surgical Instruments Factory near Madras. It is estimated to cost about 4½ Crores of rupees, and it is expected to go into production within the next 3 years. The annual output will be of the range of 2·5 million pieces of Surgical Instruments in about 180 varieties.

A similar agreement has also been concluded with the U.S.S.R. by the Government of India for the establishment of one of the biggest projects for production of Antibiotics in Risikesh with a capital outlay of about 21 crores of rupees. When completed, this is expected to be one of the biggest in the whole of Asia.

* * *

Electronic Heart for Human Beings

It will some day be possible to replace human hearts with electronic ones, says, a physician attached to the Stanford Research Institute at Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

"Hearts are nothing but uncomplicated pumps", said Dr. Mark Blumberg, senior health economist of the institute. "They can and will be 'duplicated' by electronic engineers".

Dr Blumberg said that the chief difficulty is not in designing an electronic heart, but in supplying energy to one once it has been installed in a human chest. He said that an obvious solution to this problem would be to supply power by radio. Another solution, he suggested, could be a mechanical device that would be spring-wound by the breathing muscles.

(S.B. U.S.I.S.)

* * *

Progress in Cancer Treatment

It has been reported by the American Cancer Society that there has been a marked improvement in cure rate from Cancer during the past 25 years, from one out of seven to one out of every three patients.

The reason, it is stated, is to improved methods of diagnosis and treatment as a result of research, and to a growing awareness of the importance of early detection of the disease.

(S.B. U.S.I.S.)

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Fixed Price Policy

BY

Shri G. K. SANKER,

President, Chemists and Druggists Association, Madras

Today, market conditions are rapidly changing. No more is it a sellers' market for the pharmaceutical trade. Heavy taxation, restricted imports and rising prices of all commodities are factors that have an interplay directly or indirectly on the economic conditions of the people. They tighten the money market and consequently reduce the money available for both consumer and luxury articles. The pharmaceutical trade is thus naturally affected by this financial scarcity. The prospective purchaser now wants not only full value for his money, but also something more. In a highly competitive market the consumer will naturally be in the most advantageous position. This something more that he seeks may be termed as bonus value.

However, there is no cause for worry. But today it is necessary "to sell" in the true sense of the term. The days of easy selling over the counter, and sitting back waiting for customers to drop in are over. It is going to be an acid test to everyone; whether they will survive depends on their ability, sincerity and salesmanship to develop a confidence in the customer. In this article I will deal briefly as to how to develop confidence by having fixed price policy.

Unlike other trades, this pharmaceutical retail business has not adequately been able to protect the intangible property - the goodwill attaching to brands we market - unless we restrain the dealers who sell the products at a lower or higher price than suggested. Complacency should never be allowed to set in. In other words, would the consumer be better served with so-called " free prices " or with bargains?

It can be accepted as an established fact that the consumer will in general be interested in low prices. At the same time he will not overlook the value for money he is going to get. Good trading does not stand for money making only. In the trading operation many expenses are involved such as the investment in stocks of complete products, maintenance of a good pharmacy, clean salesman fully conversant with every feature of the product he is handling and able to explain and exploit all its special features to the maximum advantage. He should be familiar with the products of all manufacturers, their prices and in very special cases even the formulae. If your salesmen fail to take genuine interest in the consumers' needs, the ultimate result of price competition between dealers will only be that confidence in the brand name is lost unless the manufacturers would take over certain responsibilities which are now carried by the trade It is equally wrong assumption therefore to state that price competition between dealers would be of benefit to the customers.

Real competition would have to come from the manufacturers. In this respect it will be important to mention that too much stress on low prices may result in a cheapness in formulae in the bad sense of the word. Manufacturers might be tempted to lower ingredient strength and break the balance between value and money. It is my considered opinion that even in the lowest prices the consumer expects the same efficacy. Low prices should never be the result of low quality. On the contrary the public will continue to have confidence if the quality is kept at a high level. Price reductions, if these are possible, can only come from standardization, better quality and an increase in quantities.

Summarizing, it can be stated that in the whole chain of pharmaceutical trade, the dealer has an important role to play. It is his duty to see to - and his justified expenses are made for—good customer treatment. The only conclusion from the prevailing Indian market conditions can be that the fixed price/policy will help in building a sphere of confidence of the public in our institutions and the public will realise that this confidence is worth the trouble. It will have to be understood, however, that with a fixed price policy the trade has an obligation to fulfil. Elimination of this obligation would certainly result in the customer losing his confidence.

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Association News and Notes

Conference of all sections of Drug Trade and Industry

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Association, convened for the purpose of considering the question of arranging for a Joint meeting of all sections of the Drug Trade and Industry, *viz.* Manufacturers, Importers, Distributors, Wholesalers and Retailers, with a view to formulate healthy conventions to regulate the flow of trade through normal channels without difficulty or discrimination so as to ensure adequate remuneration to all sections and interests and at the same time make it possible for the public to obtain all essential medicines at uniform fair prices as recommended by the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee—was held at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 15th March 1962, under the Chairmanship of Shri G. K. Sanker, President of the Association.

After referring to the present position of the Retail Trade, the Chairman explained briefly the circumstances under which an extraordinary General Body Meeting of the Association was convened in 1960 more or less for the very same purpose and how a resolution was passed on 30-4-1960 to the effect that steps should be taken early to convene a conference of all sections of the Drug Trade and Industry. Nevertheless, he explained how while individual manufacturers agreed with the proposals of the Association, all of them referred the matter to their Association (PAMDAL) for taking the initiative Some how, 'PAMDAL' did not take sufficient interest in the matter and it was not possible to convene the Conference so far.

After a lengthy discussion in which several members participated, the following points were crystallised.

(1) Uniform selling prices should be enforced.

(2) Members of the Association must first be ready to try the experiment.

(3) Government should also play its part and exercise some control for instance licences to be issued only to members of an Association.

(4) Lot prices should go - not necessarily lot packings.

(5) Incentives like 'gratis', 'bonus', 'yearly discounts' etc. that affect retail trade, must also go.

(6) Members of the Medical Profession should not run dispensaries except under the provisions of Drugs Act and Rules, just like any Pharmacy licensee.

(7) First of all, the Retailers should be got together and their views ascertained.

(8) Their full and whole-hearted co-operation is essential for the success of the whole scheme.

(9) Earnestness of Government in implementing the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee's recommendations is also of vital importance

"After a full and frank discussion of all aspects of the problem which is really a very comprehensive and complicated one,

it was unanimously resolved to get round at the outset all retailers to agree to the fixation of uniform selling prices and with a view to achieve this objective it was decided to constitute a Sub-committee consisting of Shri G. K. Sanker (President), Shri G. Sriramulu, (General Secretary), Shri A. N. Rajamani (Secretary), and Sarva Shree: R. Ganesan, C. A. Vasudevan, K. G. Davey and R. M. Palaniappan, with Mr. G. Sriramulu the General Secretary as the convenor, and with powers to co-opt anyone else, to contact all the retailers in the city and the suburbs and arrange for an early meeting of all Retailers (whether members or non-members) to discuss and finalise "a scheme of uniform selling prices".

The Sub-Committee members have accordingly chalked out a programme of contacting and meeting all retailers in every area of the City and suburbs by rotation. It is hoped that the work of the Sub-Committee will bear fruit soon.

M. 1. Licences - Difficulties facing members in Renewal—Steps taken to solve problem

When it was brought to the knowledge of the Association that certain members who are M. 1. Licencees have been served with notices to suspend business from 1-4-1962, the matter was immediately taken up with the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Excise Wing) Board of Revenue by the President whose letter to the Commissioner is reproduced below for the information of members:

"No. Ex./142/62 *19th March 1962*

Sir,

It has been brought to the notice of the Association that certain members of the Association who are M. 1. Licencees and who have already applied for the renewal of their licences for the year 1962-63 in the usual course, have been asked by the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, 26, Halls Road, Egmore, Madras-8, to stop their business in manufactured drugs after 31-3-1962 until orders are passed by the Board of Revenue on their renewal applications.

I am afraid that this instruction presupposes that the licences under reference are not likely to be renewed before 31st March 1962. There is barely about 10 or 12 days more for the close of the Official year. As you are no doubt aware, most of these licencees are all wholesale Chemists and supply manufactured drugs along with supplies of other drugs to Dealers, Medical Profession, other Chemists licensed under the Madras Manufactured Drugs Rules, Government Hospitals, Educational Institutions etc. This sudden and very short notice to stop transactions in manufactured drugs may well dislocate their whole trade in drugs especially at the beginning of the financial year and entail heavy losses to them.

The members have no other facts to enlighten us and the Association is entirely in the dark as to why such a peremptory order has been issued on a number of dealers with such short notice. In any case, I would request you to allow these licencees some little time and give them temporary licences at least until such time the Board passes final orders on their renewal applications so as to save them from serious dislocation to their trade and heavy losses. At the same time, the Association is fully prepared to co-operate with the Board of Revenue in considering the circumstances that might have been responsible for the issue of the order under reference if you are so pleased

as to take into confidence the Association and furnish full details regarding this matter.

I may also add that as the matter is very urgent and vital to the interests of the trade as a whole, I shall be very glad to meet you at your office at any time convenient to you to discuss the subject if you so desire. I am fully confident you will be pleased to give this question your kind, sympathetic and immediate attention and let me have a line in reply by return preferably".

Following up the above letter the President fixed up a meeting with the Commissioner and accordingly a small deputation led by the President met Shri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Excise Wing) at the latter's Office, Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras-5, at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th March '62.

As a result of the representations made by the deputationists, the Commissioner was pleased to direct the issue of *temporary licences* for one month to all of them. In the meantime, the Assistant Commissioner was requested to look into the matter and submit his report on the renewal applications.

It is requested that members concerned will please furnish all necessary information to the Assistant Commissioner regarding *their renewal applications so that orders are passed by the Board early.*

In this connection, members are also requested to inform the Association of their difficulties, if any, immediately so that necessary action may be taken without delay and *in right time.*

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INCIDENCE OF SALES TAX ON DRUGS AND MEDICINES

The question of a change-over from the present 2 p. c. multipoint on Drugs and Medicines to a suitable single point levy at the first sale or purchase in the State has been for some time past engaging the attention of the Association. There have been recently some suggestions to make a representation to Government. Hence, the following circular has recently been issued to members to ascertain their definite views in the matter. As soon as replies are received necessary action will be taken:

URGENT CIRCULAR

The next meeting of the Sales Tax Advisory Committee on State level is fixed for 21st April 1962 and will be held at the Cabinet Room of the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras

Shri G. K. Sanker, the President will represent the Association at the meeting.

Some members suggest that a representation should be made to Government that the present system of 2 p. c. multipoint on Drugs and Medicines may be changed into a suitable single point levy at the first stage of sale or purchase in the State as such a course is likely to save a good deal of labour and time for the dealer. It is also felt that the multipoint levy is not advantageous to the customer and the dealear is also put to a lot of inconvenience and trouble on this account.

Before however taking up the matter with the Sales Tax Advisory Committee and Government it is considered essential to ascertain the views of all our members and take such suitable action as may be found necessary. Members are therefore requested to kindly return the appended questionnaire fully answered to enable the Association to take necessary action early.

Questionnaire re: Sales Tax—on Drugs and Medicines

(1)	Are you fully satisfied with the present system of 2 p.c. multipoint tax on Drugs and Medicines, or do you desire any change to a single point levy?	
(2)	(a) If you desire a single point levy what percentage would you suggest?	
	(b) The grounds on which you desire the change and the arguments for fixing the percentage suggested by you?	
(3)	Have you any other suggestion in regard to this question?	
(4)	Do you experience any difficulty in regard to the working of the M.G.S.T., C.S.T., etc., in regard to internal or inter-state trade in Drugs and Medicines and if in the affirmative what are they and what are your suggestions to remove such difficulty?	
(5)	Any other relevant suggestion which you desire to make in this connection?	

Supply of costly medicines from old stock.

We reproduce below a circular issued to all approved Chemists by the Administrative Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, West Bengal, regarding the above subject, which we trust will definitely be of interest to all Chemists in other areas too :

" On scrutiny of the bills for costly medicines submitted by them for the month of October, 1961 and onward it has been found that some Approved Chemists did not purchase the required quantities of medicines of different items of medicines which they stated to have been supplied during the said month and claimed in the bill. Again, some of the Approved Chemist shops admitted that they supplied from their old stock purchased as per previous list or from the general stock of the shop. Both of these practices are. highly irregular. It is necessary to show the purchase supported by vouchers at least the quantities that they have supplied by subsequent purchase, if necessary. Bill for the month of Oct. & Nov., 1961 is being sent to Accountant General, West Bengal, after necessary checking for payment provisionally provided the Approved Chemists give a written undertaking that they will square up the supply by subsequent purchase. If sufficient purchase is not shown in the bill corresponding to the actual quantity supplied, bills for December, 1961 and onward will not be taken up for checking."

(Journal of B.C.D.A.)

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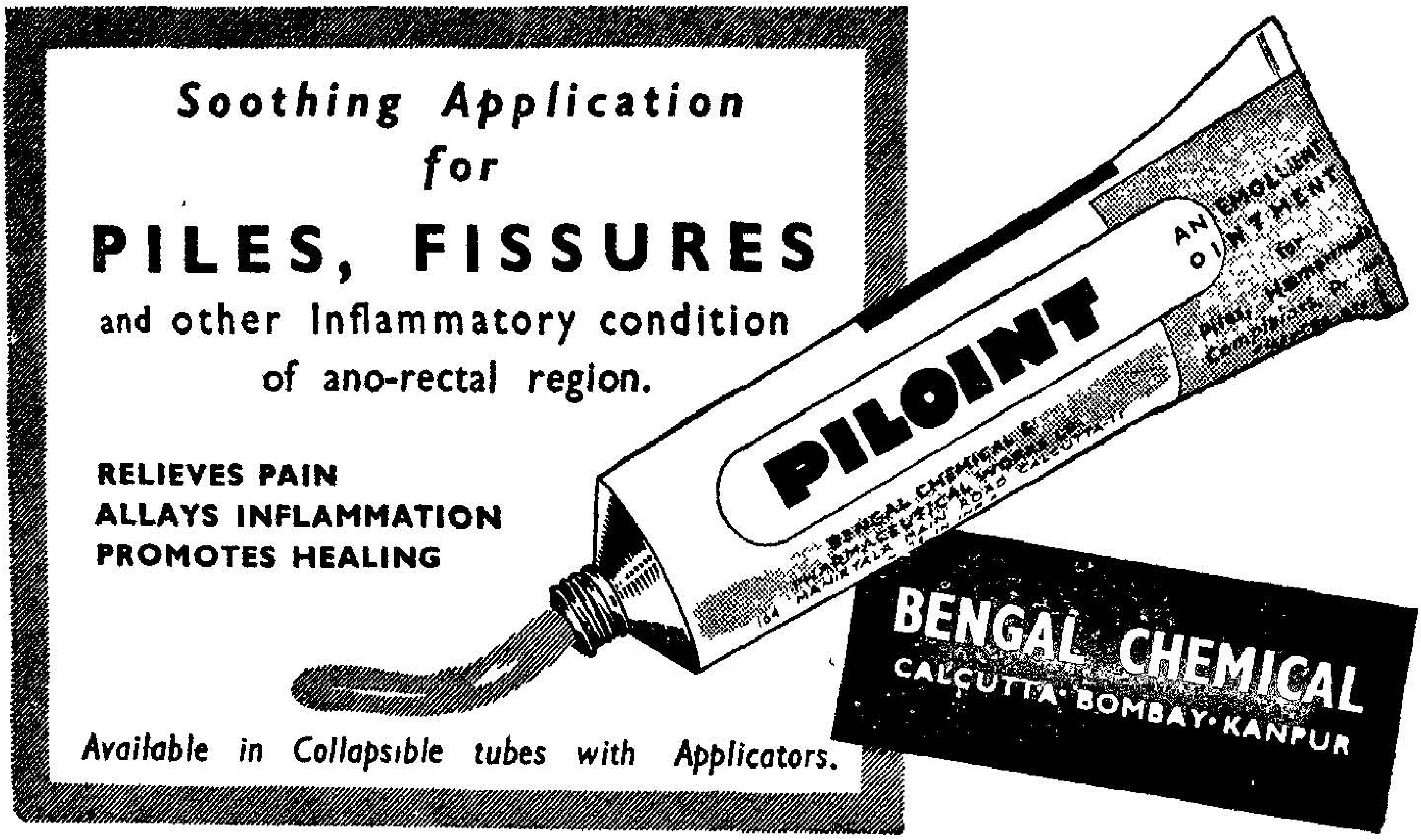

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Models of Pharmaceutical Plants in the Public Sector.

The following four models of the pharmaceutical plants to be built in India with Soviet aid have been presented to the Ministry of Industries by the Soviet Charge-d' Affaires.

1. The synthetic drugs plant at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. It will produce medicines from indigenous medicinal plant. Its total annual capacity will be 850 tons of finished products and 4500 tons of intermediates. It will cost 82 million rupees and employ 2,200 workers.

2. Antibiotic plant, which will be built at Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh. It will have an annual capacity of 300 tons of antibiotics and will cost 79·5 million rupees and will employ 2180 workers.

3. The phyto-chemical plant in Neriamangalam in Kerala. It will produce 76·4 tons of phyto-chemicals yearly. The plant will cost 33·96 million rupees and employ 940 workers.

4. Ophthalmic lenses factory at Durgapur in Bengal. This plant will produce 300 tons of ophthalmic glass yearly including 10·3 million finished lenses. The total production will be worth 67 lacs of rupees annually and it will cost 23·5 million rupees.

(*Soviet Land*)

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MADRAS-3

Allergic to Wife - Cause of Asthma

It is reported in the British Medical Association's magazine that a person developed 'asthma' because he was allergic to his wife. It is stated that this was found out by Doctors only after the death of the wife. The attack stopped on the day the man's wife died and never again returned.

* * *

Living under water

It is reported that the famous French deep-sea explorer, Jacques Cousteau plans to build very soon houses under water for human beings to live with all modern comforts. These houses would first be built about eight metres below the surface of water and later on about 60 metres deep. It is stated that "fish men" would inhabit these houses and they can eat and sleep without coming to the surface.

Revenue Department

Reduction of the rate of tax to two per cent under Madras General Sales Tax Act

(G.O.P. No. 1016, Revenue, 6th March 1962)

II-1 No. 1339 of 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959), the Governor of Madras hereby reduces to two per cent with effect on and from the 1st April 1962, the rate of tax payable under item 42 in the first schedule to the said Act, at the point of first sale in the State of spoons made of stainless steel.

Fort St. George Gazette: March 21, 1962.

Department of Education and Public Health

(Public Health)

Provision of certain section not applied to advertisement relating to contraceptives

Fort St. George, March 2, 1962

II-1 No. 136 of 1962.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Health, dated New Delhi-2, the 24th January, 1961 is republished .—

No. F. 8-1/61-D - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of clause (a) of section 3 in so far as they relate to "prevention of conception in Women" and those of section 6 of the said Act shall not apply to or in relation to any advertisement in respect of contraceptives provided that the advertisement shall relate only to such contraceptives as have been approved by the Government.

Advertisement relating to contraceptives

Fort St. George, March 2, 1962

II-2 No. 137 of 1962.

The following Press Note, of the Government of India Ministry of Health, dated New Delhi-2, the 19th February 1962 is re-published :—

No. F. 8-2/62-D - Attention of the public is invited to Government of India Notification No. F. 8-1/61-D dated the 24th January 1961, exempting advertisements relating to contraceptives approved by Government from the provisions of clause (a) of section 3 and those of section 6 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. In terms of the notification referred to above there is no ban on accepting and publishing advertisements relating to approved contraceptives.

N. PARTHASARATHY,
Assistant Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette: March 21, 1962.

Amendments to rules under Poisons Act

Fort St George, February 19, 1962

Erratum - In the notification under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Poisons Act, 1919 (Central Act XII of 1918), published as S.R.O. No. A-1221 of 1961, at page 1267 of Part V of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 13th December 1961, in amendment (2) -

For "1 gram 55", read "1 gram".

S. G. DHARMA,
Assistant Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette: March 21, 1962.

Amendment to Notification under Dangerous Drugs Act

(G.O. Ms. No. 789, Home, 22nd February 1962)

II-1 No. 1176 of 1962.

The following Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (Dangerous Drug), dated New Delhi, the 27th January 1962, is republished :—

G.S.R. 108 - In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (2 of 1930) and of the findings by the World Health Organization under Article 8 of the Convention, Protocol and Final Act, dated the 10th February 1925, as amended by the Protocol, dated the 11th December 1946, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the late Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 3 - Dangerous Drugs, dated 16th July 1932, namely .—

In the schedule annexed to the said Notification for item 21 and the entries relating thereto the following item and entries shall be substituted :—

	(1) Preparation.	(2) Composition.	(3) Gram.
21.	Pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus (Dover's Powder) ..	Ipecacuanha root, in powder ...	10
		Opium, in powder ...	10
		Any other powdered ingredient containing no "Dangerous Drugs" ...	80

P. T. SREEKUMAR PANIKKER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette: March 14, 1962.

Appointment of Controller of Weights and Measures under Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act

(G.O. Ms. No. 848, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, 9th February 1962)

II-1 No. 1131 of 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XX of 1958), the Governor of Madras hereby appoints Sri S. Moni, I.A.S., as Controller of Weights and Measures for the State of Madras.

This Notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 10th January 1962.

I.L.C.C. No. 237ITI/62/
RAGHBIRSINGH,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette. March 7, 1962.

Tender for Drugs

Office of Issue.—The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Tender No.—PSM-6/431-N/1.

Due by 1 p.m. on the 18th April 1962.

Sealed tenders are invited on behalf of the purchaser named in the schedule to invitation to tender for—

Item No.	Description of Stores.		Quantity.
1.	Tab. Prednisolone 5 mg. (Packing of 100 tabs.)	...	215,600 tabs.
2.	Injection Prednisolone Soluble 25 mg.	...	6,900 vials.
3.	Injection Insuline 10 ml. vial 401 u/cc	...	4,000 vials.
4.	Tabs. Antihistamine 25 mg.	...	215,000 tabs.
5.	Inj. Nor-Adnorline 2 mg.	...	9,200 amps.
6.	Tab. Chlorothiazide 0·5. G.	...	43,000 tabs.
7.	Inj. Nitrogen Mustard 10 mg.	...	1,700 vials.
8.	Tabs. Tromaxon	...	17,000 tabs.
9	Inj. Tetra Cycline. I.V. 250 mg.	...	2,875 vials.
10.	Inj. Chloromphenicol 1.g	...	1,530 vials.

N.B.:—Intending tenderers may obtain a copy of letter of invitation to tender and the tender form complete with schedule to tender from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi or its Regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, on payment of Rs. 10 per set.

(*I.T.J. March 17, 1962*)

* * *

The earth, mentally pictured by almost everyone as a globe, is not that at all. It's flat at the poles, has bulges at the equator, and now the researchers are even saying that it has wrinkles. As one noted satellite developer put it, "The earth is really a pretty messy thing."

(*Press Feature, U.S.I.S.*)

* * *

Hearing Through Teeth

Squadron Leader F. R. Bertran, senior Dental Officer of the Watton (Norfolk) station, U.K. is reported to have said that by adopting a miniature loud speaker to a tooth, people were able to hear a radio programme quite well. It is also stated that the Doctor has been asked to carry out tests with deaf school children.